

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of copper for week ending July 5, 25.05.

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

ARIZONA—Friday and Saturday, partly cloudy; local thunder showers.

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HALF MILLION TEUTONS LOST ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Quarter Million Prisoners And As Many Fatalities Suffered In 30 Days Of Allied Offensive

RUSS COMMAND ROAD TO HUNGARY
Hundreds Of Cannon And Enormous Booty Fall Before Onward Sweep Of Czar's Countless Hordes

(By Review Leased Wire.)
PETROGRAD, July 6.—Nearly a half million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great advance, a month ago today. The grand total of prisoners alone to date is, in round numbers, 235,000, of which 4500 are officers.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, places the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The German losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counter attacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

Great Booty Captured.
The booty captured reaches incalculable figures. It is figured that 250,000 of various sizes and upwards of 700 machine guns is a conservative estimate. In addition vast quantities of munitions, supplies and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Russ March on Hungary.
The success of General Letichitky's advance west of Kolomea, where he has cut the railroad into Hungary at Mikuliczyn, is emphasized as a new body blow to the Austrian defense of East Galicia. Northwest of Kolomea his troops are within 10 miles of Nadworne, well to the rear of the Austrian right flank facing Tarnopol between the Strypa and Zlota Lipa rivers.

Smash Teuton Lines.
On the extreme right flank of Brusiloff's front the Russians are viciously attacking the Germans at Carlovsk and Kolk. They have broken through several lines of the enemy's fortifications here, threatening the flank of the German positions before Lutsk. These successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian center in that district.

Railways Threatened.
Another interesting situation is developing at Brannovitch, where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction.

MEXICAN WIVES OF AMERICANS FORSAKE SONORA

Calles Grants Them Permission To Leave. Sonora Food Supplies Are Reported Scanty

(By Review Leased Wire.)
DOUGLAS, July 6.—General P. Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, tonight issued a general order permitting all Mexican women married to Americans to leave Sonora. This was done at the request of Frederick Simplich, American consul at Nogales.

A number of native wives of Americans were understood to have been detained by Mexican soldiers until status as nationals had been determined. These will now be allowed to come to the United States.

A serious food shortage has begun to make itself felt in Sonora, according to Mexicans arriving here today from Nacozari. The stores at that place are limiting the amount of food sold individuals and families to a small weekly ration.

Rural districts south of Nacozari have plenty of cattle and wheat for the present, but on account of the drought many cattle are dying, it is reported. No crops have been planted in many sections of Sonora, while in others the departure of the men to join the army has resulted in neglect of farms with disastrous results, arrivals said.

ARMY RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department announced tonight that it soon would call out the regular army reserve to fill up the ranks of the new organizations of regulars provided for by the army reorganization act. The reserve consists principally of men who have been honorably discharged from service.

The call will effect between 4,000 and 5,000 men being applied only to those discharged from the service on furlough since November, 1915.

It is said the purpose is not only to have new regiments at once but to furnish a working test of the reserve provision of the law.

Calling Out of Reserves First Time in History

Uncle Sam Expects To Raise 20,000 Men For New Reorganization Units. 14 New Regiments Created

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Following the announcement that the government would call out the reserves, it was stated that about 20,000 men are needed for the additional units authorized for this year by the reorganization act.

The war department is determined to develop these without breaking up the existing units any more than necessary and it is understood the decision to issue a call to the colors grew out of this desire rather than for any further need of troops in the Mexican emergency.

"The war department is going to call out the regular army reserve. The new national defense act passed on June 3rd, provides for certain additional regulars for the army. The men of the reserve are to be used to fill up the ranks of these new organizations."

This will be the first time the reserve has been called out since it was created by the act of November 1, 1912, and a national reserve force has been available only since last November 1, when the minimum three-year period of active service ended. The army act of 1912 provides an enlistment term of seven years, four of which are in active service and three in reserve. It is provided, however, that the men may be furloughed into the reserve on their request after three years of active service.

The new units to be organized this year are:

Seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three regiments of field artillery and two regiments of engineers, in addition to a number of special troops.

T. R. OPENS HEADQUARTERS FOR VOLUNTEER ARMY

(By Review Leased Wire.)
NEW YORK, July 6.—Headquarters were opened here yesterday for the volunteer division which Theodore Roosevelt has decided to organize in the event of war with Mexico. Regis H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico and a close friend of the colonel, is in charge. Walter Hayes, who has been designated as "military secretary" to the former president, is assisting Mr. Post.

WILSON THANKS HENEY.
LOS ANGELES, July 6.—A telegram from President Woodrow Wilson expressing satisfaction in the case of the "support so generously promised" was made public tonight by Francis J. Heney, one of the leaders of the Progressive party in California, who has pledged his support to the President in the forthcoming presidential election.

FEDERAL AID RUSHED TO STAMP OUT N. Y. EPIDEMIC

(By Review Leased Wire.)
CHICAGO, July 6.—The first death in Chicago from infantile paralysis since June 29, when the epidemic in New York broke out, was reported late today. The victim was Charles Weense, 3 years old. The health commissioner said the death in no way could be traced to the eastern epidemic. No new cases were reported.

NEW YORK, July 6.—After a conference between William G. McAdoo, Mayor Mitchell, Health Commissioner Emerson and others it was announced tonight that the United States Public Health Service would co-operate with the New York authorities in their efforts to stamp out the epidemic of infantile paralysis which already has cost the lives of more than 150 children.

The Federal aid, it was said, would at once be directed to tracing the origin of the disease. This will consist largely in field epidemiological and laboratory studies, the latter chiefly experiments with animal inoculation.

Bodies of Martyred Troopers Who Fell at Carrizal, Brought Home for Their Final Rest

BIG WIND WREAKS GREAT DAMAGE IN GULF STATES

Alabama Town Cut Off From World, Reports Seventeen Negroes Killed And Many Injured

FOUR STATES ARE SWEEPED BY STORM

Traffic Tied Up Throughout Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi And Alabama. Mobile Losses Heavy

(By Review Leased Wire.)
NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Loss of at least seventeen lives and property damage which may total several millions of dollars, resulted from the tropical storm which swept the east gulf coast Wednesday and turned inland today.

All the deaths reported up to late tonight occurred near Beloit, Ala., where seventeen negroes lost their lives. Several resorts along the coast in the vicinity of Mobile had not been heard from.

There was no loss of life in either Mobile or Pensacola, the largest cities in the storm path, according to passengers coming from those places.

Mobile Damage Moderate.
Early reports tonight from Mobile placed the property damage there at a million dollars but a courier arriving at Meridian said it was not nearly so great, though parts of the whole sale district were flooded and some buildings unroofed. Damage in Pensacola was said to have been confined largely to the water front and shipping in the harbor. Only the most meagre reports were obtainable from that place. The maximum wind velocity was reached at 104 miles an hour. Laurel, Miss., reported that the property loss there would aggregate \$200,000. There was no loss of life. Jackson and Meridian reported considerable damage to crops and farm buildings. Reports from Gulfport, Biloxi, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, Miss., told of little damage there with no loss of life.

Crop Damage Heavy.
Buildings and crops in and around Beloit and Tallahassee in Alabama, were damaged and crops suffered throughout the storm area. Traffic between New Orleans and Mobile and Pensacola over the Louisville and Nashville railroad which has been suspended for many hours, was resumed tonight, trains being sent out from New Orleans but railroad officials were not optimistic that they would get through because of washouts and debris reported on the track.

One Louisville and Nashville passenger train was reported marooned between New Orleans and Mobile.

Wires Down.
The wire prostration continues through southern Alabama and Mississippi (Continued on Page 2)

Nine Flag Covered Coffins Given Great Silent Tribute By Thousands Of Countrymen At El Paso

FLAGS AT HALF MAST; BUSINESS SUSPENDED

Twenty Three Surviving Comrades March With Cortege Through Throngs Of Mourners

(By Review Leased Wire.)
EL PASO, July 6.—El Paso today paid a solemn, silent tribute to nine flag-covered coffins containing the bodies of nine American soldiers who gave their lives for their country at Carrizal.

Exhumed from a single grave in an irrigation ditch on the battlefield, in to which they had been thrown, stripped of their clothing, the bodies were brought to the border by a party of American undertakers.

Only a small crowd was at the American station to meet the train, it having brought the bodies back home earlier than had been expected. City in Mourning.

From the time the death train nosed its way across the Rio Grande, the spirit of mourning seemed to pervade the air. Flags on most of the public buildings fluttered at half-mast. Motorists muffled their engines as if to respect the dead. Even the Mexican hawkers seemed to catch the air of quiet respect and were less raucous than usual as they made their way through the crowds selling a black-draped national shield to be worn in the lapel.

The Greatest Hymn.
When the nine caskets were taken from the car and placed in waiting ambulances, every sightseer bared his head and stood with his hat in hand until they had been covered with flags and a military band had sounded the last note of "Nearer My God to Thee."

Headed by the Eighth cavalry band playing the Chopin Funeral March and an escort of a squadron of cavalry, the cortege moved slowly cityward.

Their Master's Horse.
Beside each ambulance marched pallbearers and behind each was led a riderless horse, the stirrups and arms reversed. General Bell, his staff, the 23 survivors of Carrizal, recently released at Chihuahua City, and the two other squadrons of the Eighth cavalry made up the remainder of the procession.

As the cortege made its way into the city the crowd which had gathered to do honor to the memory of the two officers and the seven troopers was steadily augmented. Voices were lowered as the ambulances passed and not until the brief funeral service had been read at the chapel of the undertaking rooms by Chaplain W. W. Brander, of the Eighth cavalry, did El Paso resume its normal rackety aspect.

Few Ever Identified.

General Bell announced tonight that efforts to identify any of the bodies other than those of Captain T. Boyd, Lieut. Henry Adair and Private De Witt Rucker had been in vain. He said, however, that he hoped that identification of some of them may yet be made. Otherwise they will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. The identified bodies are being held to await the disposition of relatives.

EL PASO, July 6.—General Bell announced tonight that the body of Captain Boyd would be taken to Arlington Cemetery for burial, while that of Lieutenant Adair would be taken to his home in Portland, Oregon.

He said that it would be necessary to compare the unidentified troopers' bodies with descriptions on file in the offices of the war department in Washington before positive identification can be made.

MEXICANS LOST 25 IN CLASH AT MAZATLAN.

(By Review Leased Wire.)
SAN DIEGO, July 6.—Twenty one Mexican soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in the clash between blue-jackets of the gunboat Annapolis and Carrancistas at Mazatlan July 18, according to officers of the naval transport Buffalo, which is in port here today.

A Korean holding the position of lieutenant in the Mexican army fired the shot that fatally wounded Boat-swains Mate I. M. Laughter during the fight, officers of the Buffalo said. He fired without warning, whereupon the American raised his rifle and killed his opponent. The Mexicans on the wharf then started firing and the bluejackets replied.

POISON THEORY BLASTED IN TRIAL OF ORPET

Chemists Declaring Cyanide First In Solution Themselves. Scores Victory

STATE'S TESTIMONY RIDDLED BY FACTS

Youth's Queer Antics, Following Sweetheart's Death, Naturally Accounted For By Alienist

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 6.—William H. Orpet, the college student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, left Judge Donnelly's court room happy tonight. In the belief that the unqualified statements of chemists on the witness stand today had demolished the case of the prosecution, his counsel, James H. Wilkerson, Ralph F. Potter and Leslie H. Hanna, also were jubilant.

Testimony Reversed.
The hardest blow to the prosecution came from Dr. W. J. McNally, who as a witness reversed the testimony which he gave three weeks ago for the state. The state had relied upon his testimony and that of Dr. Ralph Webster, both chemists, to convince the jury that Marion died of cyanide of potassium in solution. Both testified to this as a fact, but today Dr. McNally having conducted further experiments, swore positively that his first testimony was erroneous and that powdered poison caused her death.

Girl Was Hysterical.
Another important witness was Dr. W. O. Krohn, an alienist, who testified that Marion was of a hysterical type with a tendency toward suicide, and that Orpet's "brain fog," upon suddenly finding Marion dead, was to be expected in a young man of 20.

Other witnesses were Dr. J. A. Wesener, Dr. L. I. Shaw, Dr. Carl Minor and Dr. John H. Long, all expert chemists and toxicologists, and Robert A. Heavener, a wholesale druggist.

Another important point brought out was that the so-called cyanide of potassium found in the green house (Continued on Page 2)

STORY OF NEW ATTEMPT AT AMBUSH REACHES PERSHING

(By Review Leased Wire.)
FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Colonia Dublan, July 2, via motor courier to Columbus, N. M., July 6.—Three hundred Carrancista cavalrymen attempted to ambush a scouting patrol of 20 American cavalrymen north of Guadalupe recently and only by skillful maneuvering did the American commander save his detachment, it was learned today. The incident occurred shortly after General Trevino notified General Pershing he would regard any movement of American troops other than northward as hostile.

The soldiers, a detachment of the Seventh cavalry, under Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, were on a scouting patrol in search of bandits believed to have had their rendezvous in a zinc mine about 30 miles from the American base. Not finding any bandits they started back and had turned into the main road, the entrance to a canyon, when three Mexicans, half a mile to the south, opened fire. Immediately the troopers replied, the Mexicans ran, disappearing over the top of a ridge. Lieut. Hickam did not follow, realizing that the terrain in that direction formed a natural trap and that the territory to the south was not under patrol.

The Americans turned north, trotting into the canyon. As they went down the hill, a trooper galloped up from the rear, reporting that about 200 armed, mounted Mexicans had dashed over the ridge where the three Mexicans fled and were pursuing the Americans.

Hickam started for a hill farther up the canyon, there to make a stand if too hard pressed. His half troop went forward at a gallop, but the American horses, wearied by the long march they already had made, steadily lost ground to the pursuing column. To rest their mounts, the Americans from time to time dismounted and ran, leading the animals. Still they lost ground.

When the Carrancistas seemed about to overtake his men, Lieutenant Hickam led them off the road into a rock-walled depression about 10 feet deep, where a huge oak hid them from view. Within 300 yards the Mexicans rode past, without discovering the hidden Americans. Then the latter, at a leisurely pace, followed the late pursuers until the light was reached. Here they had a fighting chance, in case of attack, to get their horses mounted and up the ravine overlooking the canyon which ran upward from the Americans' rear. But when the Carrancistas came back down the canyon road they passed the foot of the hill without a hostile move of any sort against the Americans, whom they could see plainly but a few hundred yards above.

The cavalrymen believe that word of their proximity had been taken to the Carrancistas by the Mexican caretaker of the mine, whom they found unopposed with an excellent pair of field glasses. He said that he had been accustomed to retire to the bottom of the mine upon the approach of any strangers, whether bandits, Carrancistas or Americans, and explained that he had not hidden in the mine on this day because he had been calling on a young woman and was returning when the Americans discovered him.

CAPT. GREENWAY HONORED BY G. O. P.

(Special to The Review)
PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 6.—Republicans of Arizona in state convention here today selected John C. Greenway, of Warren, J. Lorenzo Hubbedd, Ganado, W. W. Cook, cattleman, Phoenix, as presidential electors and chose Thomas Maddock, secretary of the state committee, as chairman to succeed Joseph H. Kibbey, who resigned to become a candidate for the Senate.

Telegrams were sent to Hughes, Fairbanks and Roosevelt congratulating them on party reunions. Resolutions adopted endorse the action of the Chicago convention and approve the operation of the state-wide prohibition law. A committee of fourteen was named to launch the Republican campaign in this state.

Suffrage or Anti-Suffrage--Hughes Favors Both Sides

Opposing Champions Both Hold "Satisfactory" Interviews With Tactful Republican Nominee

(By Review Leased Wire.)
NEW YORK, July 6.—Delegations of women suffragists and anti-suffragists visited Charles E. Hughes today and each declared the conference was entirely satisfactory. The Republican presidential nominee returned late today to his summer home at Bridgehampton after having conferred with several prominent Republican and Progressive leaders.

Mr. Hughes was visited first by a committee of suffragists, composed of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national woman's suffrage association; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the association; and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, president of the state suffrage organization. Mrs. Catt declared the assurances the nominee had given them were "more satisfactory than any others we have received heretofore."

Mr. Hughes is indeed the man of the hour," declared Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage, who was the leader of the party.

FORCED U. S. NAVAL MAN TO CHEER FOR MEXICO.
(By Review Leased Wire.)
SAN DIEGO, July 6.—Attacked by soldiers of the Carranza garrison at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, backed up against the wall of the customs house and threatened with death unless he shouted "viva Mexico," Lieutenant F. H. Wright, executive officer of the protected cruiser Chattanooga, only escaped death through the appeals made by one of the head officers of the garrison, according to stories brought here today by Captain H. Anderson of the steamer Butler and passengers on the vessel.

STORY OF NEW ATTEMPT AT AMBUSH REACHES PERSHING

went forward at a gallop, but the American horses, wearied by the long march they already had made, steadily lost ground to the pursuing column. To rest their mounts, the Americans from time to time dismounted and ran, leading the animals. Still they lost ground.

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Outside Aid Imperative.
Events clearly have proved the failure of the First Chief's hopes to re-establish orderly government unaided, officials here believe, and with the war abroad, he is thought now to have reached the point where he will make proper guarantees in order to secure American capital.

Reserve Board Consulted.
Counselor Polk held a conference late today with Henry T. Fletcher, designated to be ambassador to Mexico, and Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal reserve board. The object of the (Continued on Page 2)

WASHINGTON TO BOW TO CARRANZA'S WISH

Lansing Tells Arredondo United States Welcomes Carranza Proposal To Enter Negotiations

U. S. MONEY ALSO MAY HELP MEXICO

Federal Reserve Chiefs Sound ed As To Bankers' Attitude Toward Loans. Mexico Penniless

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The de facto government of Mexico was informally notified tonight through Eliaseo Arredondo, ambassador-designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiation.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation today with Secretary Lansing, after the latter had conferred with President Wilson. Later a formal note will confirm the ambassador's report. Mr. Lansing virtually had completed a draft of the communication tonight but it may be read to the cabinet tomorrow before it is delivered.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing plans to leave for a month's vacation. Counselor Polk will administer the affairs of the state department in his absence, and meet Mr. Arredondo in the formal discussion at which a solution of the Mexican problems will be sought.

It was evident at the state department today that officials believe there is an opportunity now, but of which may come means of giving the de facto government material aid in restoring order throughout Mexico. It is known the pacific nature of the Mexican note which brought the crisis between the governments to an end, is construed here as indicating that General Carranza, besides being impressed by American military preparations has been deeply influenced by the pressure and arguments brought to bear on him by friends in the United States, by European diplomats in Mexico City and particularly by representatives of many of the Latin American countries, the latter having exerted themselves to the utmost to avoid war and to foster in General Carranza's mind the idea of Pan-American unity.

Financial Aid for Mexico.
While the immediate purpose of the negotiation in which Secretary Lansing's note is to be the first step, will be the evolution of some plan for tranquillizing the border regions, the discussions may take on a wide scope.

There is little doubt that Mr. Arredondo received the impression that if adequate guarantees as to the security of American and other foreign interests in Mexico could be secured, the Washington government believes it possible that financial aid, so greatly needed by the de facto government, could be found.

Details of the form and extent of the guarantees required and of the amount and nature of the financial aid that American bankers might be willing to furnish can only be worked out by protracted discussion.

U. S. Banks to Rescue.
Some time ago, it is understood, a suggestion that the Washington government would encourage American bankers to go to the rescue of the de facto government was made through indirect channels. At that time General Carranza had not felt the pinch of poverty which now threatens his government with collapse. He rejected the suggestions, as he believed he could restore financial stability without foreign aid. He is known to hold radical views on the question of foreign concessions and is understood to have been actuated by a desire to leave himself free of any obligations in this regard.

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